REMARKS

Summary of Office Action

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,796,379) in view of Kohno et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,366,271) and further in view of Takeda (U.S. Patent No. 5,270,697), newly cited.

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda and further in view of Lin et al. (Pub. No. US 2001/0046002).

Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda and further in view of Zenda (U.S. Patent No. 5,592,187).

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda and further in view Seitz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,484,192).

Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda, Seitz et al. and further in view of Lin et al.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda, Seitz et al., and further in view of Zenda.

Claims 4-9, 11 and 14-19 stand objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but were indicated as being allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Summary of Amendment

No claims have been amended at this time. Claims 1-21 are currently pending for further consideration. No new matter has been entered.

Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for allowing claims 20 and 21 and indicating allowable subject matter in claims 4-9, 11 and 14-19. As Applicants believe the other claims are also allowable over the art of record, rewriting of claims 4-9, 11 and 14-19 into independent claims is deferred at this time.

All Claims Comply with §103

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,796,379) in view of Kohno et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,366,271) and further in view of Takeda (U.S. Patent No. 5,270,697), claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda and further in view of Lin et al., claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda and further in view of Zenda, claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda and further in view Seitz et al., claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda, Seitz et al. and further in view of Lin et al., and claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as

allegedly being unpatentable over Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda, Seitz et al., and further in view of Zenda. These rejections are traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites, in part, "a timing controller for controlling polarity of the video data by supplying ***a selected polarity inversion signal from a plurality of polarity inversion signals*** to the data driver." (Emphasis added.) Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., and Takeda, whether taken individually or in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least this feature. As admitted in the Office Action, Enomoto et al. and Kohno et al. do not teach such a feature, and therefore Takeda (newly cited) is relied upon for at least this missing limitation. The Office alleges that Takeda teaches selecting a polarity inversion signal from a plurality of polarity inversion signals and points to column 6, lines 5-19 and FIG. 4. (OA: p. 4, top of page.) In particular, it is stated in the Office Action that "Takeda teaches a first polarity inversion signal and a second polarity inversion signal, and the ***selection*** being made from ***a low level*** in the even-numbered field and ***a high level*** in the odd-numbered field." (Emphasis added.) Applicants respectfully submit that "a low level" and "a high level" are not two separate signals. Rather, the low and high levels are merely "states" of ***one*** polarity inversion signal (FR). (*See, e.g.*, col. 6, lns. 7-8, 39-53 and FIG. 4, reproduced below.)

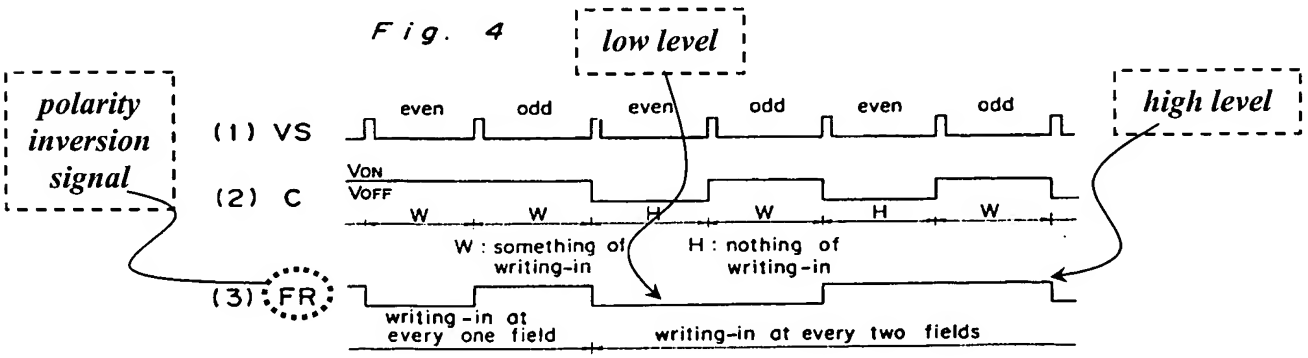
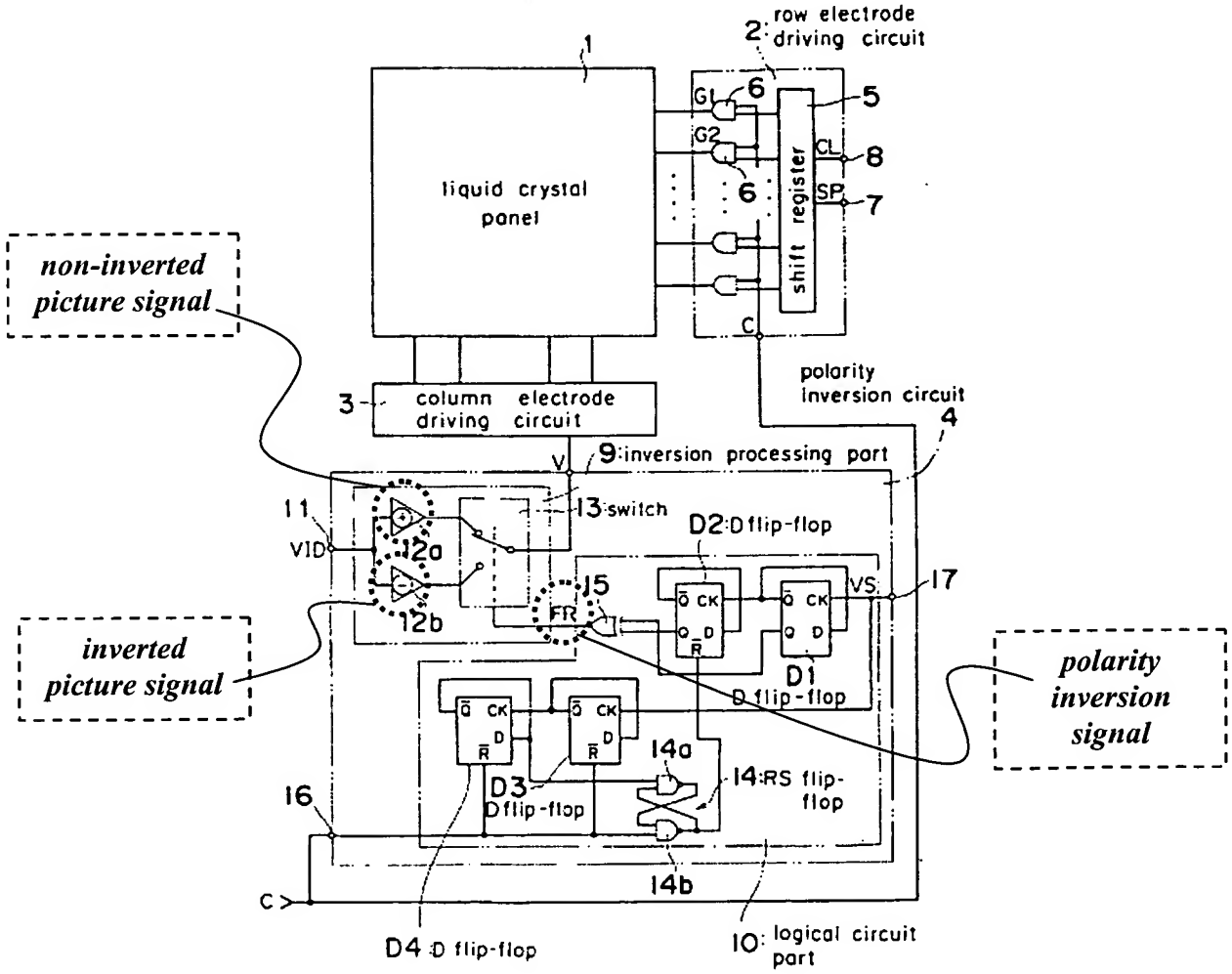


FIG. 3 of Takeda, reproduced below, is more representative in showing that Takeda uses only one polarity inversion signal (FR).

Fig. 3



As shown in FIG. 3, Takeda discloses only *one* polarity invention signal.

Moreover, Kohno et al. does not teach "a timing controller...controlling a timing of the data driver and the gate driver according to a number of horizontal synchronization signals supplied during a data blanking period." The Office points to column 2, lines 7-18 of Kohno et al. as teaching this feature. To the contrary, this section is completely silent as to the timing of the data driver and the gate driver with respect to the number of horizontal synchronization signals supplied during a data blanking period. At best, this section of Kohno et al. merely mentions that a drive circuit for outputting polarity inversion signal is provided in a timing control circuit. However, there is no mention of "a timing controller...controlling a timing of the data driver and the gate driver according to ***a number of horizontal synchronization signals supplied during a data blanking period***" as recited in claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicants assert that Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., and Takeda, whether taken individually or in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least "a timing controller for controlling polarity of the video data by supplying ***a selected polarity inversion signal from a plurality of polarity inversion signals*** to the data driver and controlling a timing of the data driver and the gate driver ***according to a number of horizontal synchronization signals supplied during a data blanking period***" as recited in claim 1. (Emphasis added.)

Similarly, independent claim 10 recites, in part, a step of "generating first and second polarity inversion signals different from each other according to a number of horizontal synchronization signals supplied during a data blanking period," and "controlling a polarity of the video data by supplying a selected one of the first and the second polarity inversion signals to the data driver." As explained above, Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., and Takeda all fail to teach

or suggest at least these features. As Seitz et al. does not cure this deficiency, Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda, and Seitz et al., whether taken individually or in combination, fail to render claim 10 unpatentable for at least the reasons stated above.

Claims 2, 3, 12, and 13 depend from one of independent claims 1 and 10, thereby incorporating all the features of their base claim. As Lin et al. and Zenda both fail to cure the deficiencies of Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., and Takeda discussed above, Enomoto et al., Kohno et al., Takeda, Lin et al. and Zenda, whether taken individually or in any combination thereof, fail to render claims 2, 3, 12, and 13 unpatentable for at least the reasons stated above.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 1-3, 10, 12, and 13 be withdrawn.

# # # # #

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and timely allowance of the pending claims are respectfully requested. Should the Examiner feel that there are any issues outstanding after consideration of the response, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicants' undersigned representative to expedite prosecution.

If there are any other fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-0310. If a fee is required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 not accounted for above, such an extension is requested and the fee should also be charged to our Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

Dated: June 29, 2006

By: _____
Kyle J. Choi
Reg. No. 41,480

Customer No.: 009626
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
Telephone: 202.739.3000
Facsimile: 202.739.3001